



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

### RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

*Resolved*, That this conference rejoices to learn that an effort is now being made to conclude a treaty of arbitration between France and the United States and expresses the hope that the governments of Italy, Spain and other European countries will speedily follow this example.

*Resolved*, That pending the conclusion of treaties of arbitration, the conference advises the insertion of arbitration clauses in commercial and other treaties.

*Resolved*, That the members of the conference, on their part, pledge themselves to exert their individual and collective influence in their respective countries, both in and out of Parliament, to give practical effect to the views and principles set forth in the foregoing resolution.

*Resolved*, That, as closer relations between the members of various parliaments would make for peace, the conference recommends the appointment of a parliamentary committee for each country, with a view to the interchange of ideas and the consideration of disputes as they may arise.

*Resolved*, That this reunion shall be continued yearly in one of the various capitals, the next conference to be held at Rome.

*Resolved*, That a committee of thirty, composed of members of each nationality, be elected to prepare the next conference and take whatever steps they may consider advisable to carry out the foregoing programme.

The office of general secretary was also created, such officer to be a member of the Interparliamentary Congress; to be centrally located so that communications from various countries may be addressed to him, and whose duty it shall be to repair some time in advance to the city of the next meeting, in order to make preparations for the same.

### AN UNFRIENDLY TARIFF.

A London dispatch dated June 9 says:

"In the House of Commons Charles Vincent, member for Central Sheffield, called the attention of the House to the fact that the House of Representatives at Washington had passed a bill providing for enhanced prohibitory duties, cutlery, tin plates, iron hoops and other articles of British export. He asked whether the British Government, having regard for the disastrous effect which the Senate's approval must have upon Sheffield, the Midlands, South Wales and Belfast, would adhere to their views that the free import system of the United Kingdom precluded an instruction to the British Minister at Washington to represent to the United States Government the injury that such legislation would do the industry of a friendly Power which in 1889 gave a free market to £95,000,000 worth of competing American goods.

"Sir James Fergusson, Under Foreign Secretary, said the Government had not received a copy of the bill, and had not been informed of any important alterations therein."

—Hard-working women often find themselves growing irritable and nervous, and even troubled with religious doubts, in spite of their fervent prayers. They may need tonics or moral discipline. They do need friction with unfamiliar minds, new ideas, novel scenes, and less work and care.

### DIARY OF THE SECRETARY.

*Sunday Evening, June 29.* A pleasant little farewell meeting with the pastor and brethren of the church at my home in Arlington, Mass. I spoke of plans, prospects and hopes in connection with my coming trip to Europe and the London meetings which I am to attend. Prayer was offered for the meetings and for myself.

*Monday, June 30.* Said good-by to family and home and Boston office and went by the Fall River steamer to New York in company with my friend and former neighbor, Rev. C. B. Smith, who goes to London with me as a delegate to the Universal Peace Congress.

*Tuesday, July 1.* A quiet, restful night on the Sound was a needed preparation for a hot day in bustling New York. We were on board our steamer—*Nevada* of the Guion line—an hour before the sailing at 3 P. M. A few kind friends from a former parish in the neighborhood came to see us off. Every room and berth are occupied. It was a genuine relief when the cool breeze from the ocean fanned our faces as we steamed past the Battery and saluted the statue of Liberty with which the French have adorned our chief seaport. It seems like a right hand of international fellowship stretched three thousand miles across the sea. The pilot took back our adieus long before we had passed the buoys that mark the channel and while we were in sight of the Long Island shore.

*July 2-10.* A sea voyage is too frequently taken and too monotonous to require description. Ours was prolonged, but the weather was fine and the sea not boisterous throughout the trip. Only a few hours of fog or rain, only a few days when the "racks" were placed on the table to hold the dishes that tend to slide about when the sea grows rough.

On Sunday we had religious services in the crowded dining saloon, it falling to my lot to read the Episcopal ritual and make a brief address. The six officers of the Salvation Army held services after dinner each day which were largely attended by all on board. On the last evening there was a union prayer-meeting. Familiar hymns were sung and brief addresses made by many. Five priests of the Catholic Church were among our agreeable fellow passengers. They held a service on Sunday in the steerage. There was much singing and piano playing, all culminating in a concert and a collection for the Liverpool Home for old sailors. Our Capt. Cushing's father was a Maine skipper born in Phippsburg and sailing many years from Bath. Reading, writing, walking, eating, conversing, playing quoits or shuttlecock in pleasant weather are our chief employments, varied by some with card playing, smoking, flirting, etc., according to tastes and opportunities.

But what a *Cosmos* is an Atlantic steamer. On one side of me at table sits an "Orthodox" minister from Massachusetts. On the other a gentleman of South Carolina who is a Jew in religion. Opposite are some benevolent people who call themselves "liberal" in religious tenets. Then there is the learned Professor from a New England college and the genial Confederate colonel from the South. Two blind girls from Norwood royal institution near London are returning to teach at home after completing their normal training at Framingham, Mass. There seem to be many in each class of passengers who having tried the West, go back home more or less reluctantly. Ill health, failure of employment, experimenting youthfulness and dependent old age are among the causes